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THE SUN, New York City.

The Progress of Confiscation.

We invite the attention of the artless, in Amsterdam avenue and elswhere, to an interview with Mr. H. H. VREELAND, the President of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, published in the New York Herald vesterday, simultaneously with the announcement of the Senate's adoption of the Ford amendment to the Fallows bill. Mr. VREELAND'S most important comment on the situation is thus reported:

"Mr. VREELAND called attention to the fact that the Third Avenue Railroad, even if it should not be allowed to use the Metropolitan Company's tracks in Amsterdam avenue, still would have on equally valuable and important line on the west side rough the Boulepard.

After reciting several reasons why the Metropolitan Company could not tolerate the presence of its rival upon the tracks which it has constructed, Mr. WHITNEY'S President remarked:

"As a matter of fact the Third Avenue Compan ossesses only a disconnected lot of lines. Under these circumstances, Mr. VEEELAND remarked in conclusion, the Metropolitan Company Jett that it was entirely justified in standing by the Ford amend-ment to the Amsterdam avenue relief bill which was demanded by the Citizens' Committee."

This is plain enough for the comprehension of the most simple-minded citizen whose natural desire to safeguard life in Amsterdam avenue has been used for a pur "Here," says the Metropolitan, "is an inconvenient rival who also possesses rights in Amsterdam avenue, where our tracks are. But he has got the Boulevard over yonder, where we have no rights at Let him, therefore, be deprived of his rights in the street where he can compete with us. Let him content himself with the Boulevard, where we cannot compete with him. Under these circumstances, we have joined with the citizens in demanding that life shall be protected in Amsterdam avenue by limiting the number of trolley tracks to two: but the two tracks must be exclusively ours."

That is the position of the Metropolitan Company, as avowed by its President. And up at Albany, Senator FORD, the disinterested champion of public safety. was saying nearly the same thing at nearly the same time:

"The Third Avenue can run cars up the Boulevard If you shut it out of Amsterdam avenue it will make the Boulevard its trunk line."

And again Senator FORD :

" Even if the Third Avenue has a right on Amsterdam avenue, when the public interests demand it the company should be compelled to get out, due compensation being paid for damages thereby caused.

For "public interests," read here the "in terests of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company." Public interests would be served. by an enactment limiting the tracks to two, and preserving equally the rights of both of the rival companies. That proposition the Metropolitan dictators and the various statesmen who, consciously or unconsciously, are doing their bidding, reject with contempt.

Senator GRADY, the representative of RICHARD CROKER, sat silent while confiscatory legislation made this further step forward.

We say that the spectacle of one corpo ration dictating to the Legislature what shall be done with the rights of another corporation is about as offensive and alarming as anything conceivable. No honest citizen can afford to be the tool of such a project. No political organization can afford to be a party to such a proceeding. No community, no property holder in this city, even on Amsterdam avenue, can afford to stand passive while such an outrage is consummated.

Will Spain Recognize the Filipinos as Belligerents?

During the late session of Congress we repeatedly pointed out the unpleasant international consequences that might follow the sympathy expressed by Senators and certain Representatives for the Filipino the President's plans for such an enlargement of the regular army as would assure the speedy restoration of order in the Philsay that those Senators and Representatives were aiding and abetting the enemies of their country and offering a pretext to foreign powers for an unfriendly demonstra-What verdict is likely to be passed on their conduct by the American people, should there prove to be foundation for the rumor that the Madrid Government intends after the treaty of peace has been concluded, to recognize the Filipino insurgents as belligerents, on the plea that only thus can it procure the liberation of the Spanish prisoners!

It is true that by the treaty of peace we have engaged to endeavor to obtain the release of the Spaniards who have been taken captive by the Filipinos since the latter rebelled against the Spanish Government Obviously, however, we cannot be expected to take or permit such measures as would increase the power of the insurgents to resist our sutherity. We cannot give AGUIN-ALDO money or allow Spain to give him money which would be immediately applied to the purchase of arms and ammunition. The only thing that we can be reasonably asked to do, pending the duration of the insurrection, is to exchange Filipino prisoners for the Spaniards held in captivity. It cannot be disputed that we are using due diligence in the suppression of armed rebeltion, peace and order being reëstablished in most of the Visaya islands, while notable progress has been made toward the dispersion of Aguinaldo's followers in Luzon. For any European power at this time to recognize the Filipinos as belligerents would be an unfriendly act, and for Spain herself to do it, while the ink with which her sovereign has signed the treaty is scarcely dry, could not be regarded otherwise than as a cross breach of faith, viewed, as it must be, in connection with the preflature eva-unition of Polio and the attendant surrouses to the others to targe quantities of manufactors of the

of lete national law, it in a strong of total ligerency is not accounted a casous belli, but circumstances may affect the acceptance of that principle. For Spain to receive \$20,000,000 in return for the cession

be an act so repugnant to honor, probity and common decency, that we should even be justified in treating it as a cause of war. Not only would the insurgents. once acknowledged as belligerents, acquire a status and ...ghts which they do not now possess, but the Madrid Government could then proceed to treat for the ransom of Spanish prisoners, well knowing that the ransom would be used to increase the military resources of those in arms against American authority. The rules of international law are framed in the

interests of justice, and, when they are invoked by a dishonest or vindictive power to cover a flagrant violation of equity. their applicability may be denied. Cessante ratione, cessat et ipsa lex. For Spain to attach the sanction of belligerency to an insurrection provoked by her detestable misrule and to seek thus to cheat us of a prize which fell to us in battle and for which, nevertheless, we agreed to pay a generous

sum in money would be an act more worthy

of quick and condign punishment than most of the offences by which nations are embroiled. For ourselves, we find it hard to believe that Senor Silvela, hitherto reputed a cautious and far-seeing man, can mean to offer us a fresh provocation. Much less can we credit the report that, in his alleged intention, he has the countenance of France. As for the Senators and Representatives who compared AGUINALDO with WASHINGTON. and who insisted that the Filipinos sught

to be acknowledged, not merely as belliger ents, but as independent, they would doubtless, be glad to see their country deprived of the islands which belong to her both by conquest and by purchase. But they will find themselves disappointed. We

Mr. Bryan Refuses to Help His Enemies

treason at home.

cannot be driven out of the Philippines by

Mr. BRYAN'S declination of Mr. PERRY BELMONT'S invitation to him to assist at the dinner of the Tammany club was, of course inevitable.

The invitation came from a man who opposed openly his candidacy for President in 1896 and scouted the platform of the National Democratic Convention which nominated him in strict accordance with all the requirements of party regularity. That platform, moreover, has been reaffirmed since as the true standard of Democracy by nearly all the State Conventions of the Democratic party and has been rejected by none. If, then, there is any distinctive Democratic creed, it is that creed, and Mr. BRYAN is right, therefore, in making loyalty to it a test of loyalty to the party.

No Democratic candidate for President and no Democratic platform ever received so great a number of votes as Mr. BRYAN and the Chicago platform obtained in 1896. Look at them as compared with the number cast for Mr. CLEVELAND when he was elected in 1884 and 1892 and when he was defeated in 1888:

CLEVELAND, 1884 BRYAN, 1896......6,502,925

Since the election of 1896 the Democratic party has had both excuse and opportunity to repudiate both the platform and candidate, for it was defeated on the issues raised, but in no State has the party rejected them, not even in the States where they were most strenously opposed by individual Democrats, and, as a rule, they have been formally and repeatedly approved during the last two years. In this State they have been accepted by the consent of silence, and that silence was justifled on the ground that a Democratic convention accepts a national Democratic standard presumptively, even if it does not so declare in form of words, for otherwise it would not be Democratic, since the test of Democracy, of course, is the doctrine declared by the National Convention.

Mr. BRYAN therefore was compelled by simple self-respect to refuse an invitation to a dinner to be given by a nominally Democratic club whose President rejected the Demogratic standard and fought against it bitterly two years ago as dangerous to the welfare of the nation. Moreover, as the leader of his party he could not have accepted the invitation without casting an imputation on its policy and principles as announced authoritatively by the only body competent to proclaim them. He could give no countenance to a club which persists in calling itself Democratic, though it chooses for its President a man who opposed the Democratic party in 1896 as a foe to its country, and has never since insurgents, and the opposition offered to recanted his political heresy or shown any

disposition to abandon it. Very naturally Mr. PERRY BELMONT and his associates want to get rid of the Chicago ippine archipelago. We did not hesitate to platform, for their opposition to it is radical and irreconcilable, and this dinner of the Tammany club was devised obviously to assist them in accomplishing that end; but for them to ask the cooperation in their undertaking of the chief representative of that platform was a proceeding which he was justified in looking on as an

insult to the sincerity of his conviction. It is manifest that if Mr. BELMONT and his friends want a Democratic party which shall agree with them in their hostility to the standard of the existing Democratic party they will have to get it up on their own account.

The Twenty - nine Megalomaniacs Answered.

The twenty-nine eminent gentlemen, including McGinty of Cornell, who recently wrote a letter of advice to the people of the United States, recommending that hostilities be suspended in the Philippines and that the United States soothe the feelings of AGUINALDO'S mob of looters by declaring its purpose to establish "such a government as may be agreeable to the people of the islands," have got at least one answer. We hope it will please them. It comes from the Hon. James R. Mann, who | great mass of the people of the United States represents the First Congress district of Illinois. It is pretty difficult for the antiexpansionists to direct their literature to anybody who will accept it meekly. Mr. MANN is the reverse of meek. He tells the contraction st brethren who have sent him a copy of their letter of advice that they remind him of the Knights of the Golden Circle, "who demanded of President LIN-COLN the immediate suspension of hostilities with the Southern States." Forgetting that he is addressing great and good men like ATKINSON and SCHURZ and PARKHURST and McGinty, he classifles the Anti-Imperialist Leaguers as specimens of a small but noxlous variety that has existed during every American war:

"There were Torr traitors during the revolution ar, war. There were English sympathizing feators during the war of 1812. There were Mexican adherent traitors during the Mexican war. There were Knights of the Golden Circle traitors (and vaof a given territory, and then to attempt to | are Anti-Imperialist Leaguer traitors during the | un-American war" without assistance.

render the consideration valueless, would present rebellion of the Filipines. So you are not a new genus; not even a new species; hardly a new

> Mr. Mann of Chicago makes the impracticable suggestion that if some of the members of the League, "after this rebellion is subdued, would have the sense of shame and the good judgment of Judas, it is barely possible that the country might think it had derived sufficient benefit out of this war without considering any other benefit." The members know their own value too well to think of leaving the country orphaned of their wisdom.

> The general opinion as to these American Aguinaldos and their propositions is clearly expressed by Mr. MANN:

"For you and your kind, who demand the immedistermention of hostflities on our part, while the enemy is firing upon our boys and seeking by mur-der, pillage, arson and other crimes, the destruction or both life and property, which we are trying to preserve, I have supreme contempt. I believe your postal card is treasonable, in that it seeks to give sid and comfort to the enemies of our country, and I am not so sure but that your case ought to receive the attention of the Federal Grand Jury. I remain one who is not in favor of the immediate suspension of hostilities while an enemy is firing upon our country's flag and our own soldier boys."

That is a sufficient answer to the treasonable proposals of these men without a country. The only charitable view of them is that they are victims of a megalomaniacal delusion, and not responsible for what they say and try to do.

pansion. Undoubtedly he would have been. He uttered a great deal of claptrap in his day about standing armies and "the profligate instruments of despotism." The Baileys and the Bryans could make their speeches a great deal more brilliant by culling from the vocabulary which Mr. RANDOLPH wasted so freely upon his aversions.

His stormy predictions have not been verified. In the war of 1812 he set himself against public sentiment just as the anti-expansionists are doing now. Just as some of them assert that the war with Spain was brought on by syndicates and was for their benefit, so he believed that the second war with Great Britain was merely a matter of dollars and cents, a speculation of the money-makers.

JOHN RANDOLPH, who opposed the war of 1812, is not an impressive witness to be New York with a vast amount of interest summoned in behalf of the anti-expansion- and with approval of the stand taken. Let ists. He belonged to the narrowest school of Constitution-savers. 'A man of genius, and interesting even in the wandering speeches with which he amazed Congress in his darker hours, he was never a safe man to follow. The Democratic party did not follow him. The country did not follow him; and it's a little late to talk of following him now.

Don't.

It would not be a nice thing if the great property holders of Amsterdam avenue. like St. Luke's Hospital and the Episcopal Cathedral, should permit themselves to be joined to the confiscation movement begun in Albany, and revoke the consent which they have given to the Third Avenue Railroad Company to change its motive power. There is a principle in this matter more desirable to preserve than it is to regulate the number of trolley cars.

No property holder on the street in question will do well in aiding one of the railroads there drive the other off. Don't do it! It would be a bad thing.

"The Supreme Court shall have jurisdiction in an setion brought by the Attorney-General in the name of the people to find and determine if it is for the public interest that any railroad tracks, the operation of which is affected by the first section of this act, shall be entirely removed from the avenue and not relocated." • • •

This is the only way out of the case which has been possible from the beginning—that is, through the courts. The right of the Third Avenue Company to its present tracks in the avenue is indisputable.—

Evening Post.

This Ford amendment, giving ostensibly to the Supreme Court the function of determining what railroad shall remain in Amsterdam avenue, is a trick. It is balt for gudgeons, and the first to bite, innocently we believe, is the Ecening Post.

Chicago is neither Democratic nor Republican. Party lines are loosely drawn and there is no permanent preponderance on either side. At the State election last November the Democratic vote was about 140,000, the Republican vote about 135,000 and the vote of the minor outside parties about 8,000. When CARTER H. HARRISON was elected as

Mayor two years ago against a divided opposition, on the issue of a "wide open city," he gained considerable support from those who favored this method as peculiarly well adapted to the requirements of Chicago. Their expectations, reasonable and unreasonable, were disappointed, and this year the Harrison platform is discreetly silent on the subject of a "wide open city." substituting for that boon "ultimate municipal acquirement of all public utilities." This has an unfamiliar sound and may commend itself to some of those who would otherwise be supporters of ALTGELD, but a triangular contest for Mayor of the close city o Chicago-close and closed-with two Democratic candidates and one Republican candidate in the field would not seem to be a "walkover" for anybody.

Besides, the Republican candidate, Zina R.

CARTER, goes into the canvass meaning busi ness. The Chairman of his Campaign Committee is the Hon. JOHN SPRT

AGUINAL DO'S troubles grow. In the Ros ton Transcript the Hon, WILLIAM LLOYD GAR-RISON of Brookline, Mass., sims a sonnet a him. Aguinaldo's services are thus described by the gentle Brookline poet;

"Thou hast unmasked a nation faisely clad In altruistic garb, revealed a land Blind to distinctions between good and bad And smiting Liberty with ruthless hand." AGUINALDO'S punishment is pretty severe.

The Hon, MILTON PARK of Texas, Chair man of the Barker and Donnelly National are Populists at heart, though they do not acknowledge it." What keeps them from acknowledging it? Are they suborned by the Money Power or are they intimidated by it We should suppose that anybody whose heart beats warmly for Wharton Barker, Ignatius DONNELLY, and the Middle of the Boad would be proud to let the glorious fact be known.

This suggestion as to the name of the next Cup defender undoubtedly proceeds from sincere admiration of the person whom our correspondent would be glad to see bongred; "I would respectfully suggest the name of 'Prin-

cess Helen, in honor of Miss HELEN GOULD. Why "Princess," for a good American woman

The Hon, WILLIAM E. MASON has die charged his opinions about "the United States of America and Asia" at an audience of 300 persons in Chicago. Mr. Mason has the right to regard this vast assemblage as evidence of rious other sorts during the civil war. And there the popular desire to let him "fight this cruel,

FIRE CHIEF BONNER.

A Tribute from an Observant Citizen Who Does Not Know Him Personally.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your article in yesterday's paper in relation to the contemptible effort to remove Chief Bonner from the head of the Fire Department, under the cover of a law pretending to benefit the differ-ent cities it would apply to, has been read with interest. To one who has watched, as I have, the pettily largenous movements attempted by the persons interested in his removal, from the time of the late Commissioner Ford to the present, it seems a wonder that Chief Bonner has never risen in just wrath and dealt with them as only snakes and traitors should be dealt with by an honest man.

The complaint made that Chief Ronner gives no other man a chance to command at large fires is childish. Why should he give any one else a chance to command at big fires, or any fire for that matter? He carries the responsibility of the work of the Fire Department on his shoulders, and how many times has he demonstrated that his shoulders are equal to the load! To-day Chief Bonner works harder at a fire, mentally and physically, than any battalion chief ever did in his prime. Within the present month, at a cellar fire at 111 Nassau street, Chief Bonner did the prettiest piece of fire fighting that it has ever been my lot to witness, and I see more fires than the average man on active duty, as I go to nearly all fires I hear of within a mile of me. At the fire at 111 Nassau street Chief Bonner was in that cellar directing the opening of holes in the floor and the moving forward of the distributors until the very rear of the building was reached, and in a smoke so dense that it made the best men there wish for a chance to get out; but the "Big Chief" was right there in the thick of it, and by his quick judgment, willingness and ability to stand the punishment he put steam in the work of the men as no other man could have done.

If the citizens want a politician at the fires is childish. Why should be give any one

John Randolph and Expansion.

The Richmond Times appears to think that it is important to believe that John Randolph would have been opposed to extend the second the

that Chief Bonner is let alone for the least, at least.

Chief Bonner has never made himself oftensive to any decent politician, but for those who desire to run the department in the interest of any organization or clique it is a case of "Stand from under," for he does come down heavy on

any organization or clique it is a case of "Stand from under," for he does come down heavy on that class.

I do not wish you to consider my strong language as the result of personal feeling, as I am not personally acquainted with either Chief Bonner or Mr. Laily, nor do they know me, but I have been a close student of the workings of the department for the past seven years, and feel myself justified in saying that my knowledge of the affairs of that department is second only to that of very few of the members of the uniformed force. You said rightly that the majority of the department honor and respect Chief Bonner, and you could have added that his enemies respect him also, even those who seek to supplant him.

A CITIZEN WHO KNOWS THE WORKINGS OF THE DEPARTMENT.

NEW YORK, March 21.

Church Consolidation and Finances.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: I have read your various articles and editorials on the religious conditions at the present time in me give a little more light on the mooted question of consolidation of the Thirteenth Street Presbyterian Church and the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church.

It appears that the Rev. Mr. Buchanan of the Thirteenth Street Church was anxious for the consolidation, and brought the subject before his session for discussion and action, with the consolidation, and brought the subject before his session for discussion and action, with the result that the project was rejected by a vote of B mays to 7 yeas. At the session meeting held last week, presided over by the Rev. Mr. Buchanan, the question was reconsidered, resulting in a tic vote of 12 to 12. Among the consolidationists was an elder who had previously resigned and whose right to a vote was auestioned, but the point having been submitted to the Moderator he decided, after flitteen minutes deliberation, that the gentleman had a right to vote. Thereupon the Rev. Mr. Buchanan, as presiting officer, cast his vote in favor of consolidation, making the poil 13 yeas to 12 pays. The congregation have not vet had an opportunity to express their sentiments upon the question, and the chances of their honestly proclaiming their choice look slim. The much-bewailed deficit of this church amounts to about \$500 for the year 1838. One member of the session at its last meeting offered \$100 toward its liquidation, and, without doubt, the remainder could easily be raised among the congregation. At present they are supporting a quartet coating them \$700 a year. The position of the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church is about this: During the pastorate of the Rev. Dr. J. R. Davies a mortgage of \$30,000 was placed upon the church property for repairs, and another of \$15,000 upon its Hope Chapel in East Fourth street. Owing to the alleged failure of the pastor to prove himself a financial success, life was made more or less miserable for him by members of his session, finally ending in his resignation last fail. It may be he was not successful financially, but he was a fearless, faithful and untiring preacher of the Geospel, whose good works were plainly discernible, and that without glasses.

From the time of the resignation of Dr. Davies until now the session have found no preacher of the Geospel, whose good works were plainly discernible, and that without glasses.

From the time of the resignation can the Rev. Mr. Bucha result that the project was rejected by a vote

Darwin and Wesley.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Col Ingersall's attempt to apotheosize Darwin should be added to his rather interesting collection of myths and miracles. It is to be regretted that his prejudices pro-hibit his reading even the philosophical works of the clergy. The Church could stand it and the Colonel would certainly be benefited, for John Wesley mus be accredited as the father of the idea of the "Origin

But I like the Colonel, and he might smile could he see this letter signed Charles Sidner Carton. BOSTON, March 19.

Mr. Pink Ink's Delayed Mail. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: There is a let-ter selvertised in the Post Office at Summerville, S. C., for Mr. Pink Ink. CHARLESTON, S. C., March 19.

Capt. Bob Goad's Well-Earned Popularity. From the Nashville Banner Capt. Bill Dodd says Capt. Bob Goad cannot be heat for popularity in the upper river. He buys thirty baked rabbits every trip and feeds them to the dogs belonging to the farmers. Every little girl on board gets a kiss and a big yellow orange.

An Authoritative Declination To Mr. Richard Croker, Perry Belmont and Other Ten-Dollar-Dinner Gentlemen-Sins:

My name is Thomas Jefferson And I'm that worthy he Who first invented Jefferso-Nian simplicity. I have some little history Which I might call to mind.

But I ignore it all, to stand The simplest of my kind. Twas I who made economy A party platform plank, And did my level best to down All pomp and show and rank.

I hardly think there's need To say I can't consistently Eat Democratic feed On which your invitation

These being my first principles,

Has bidden me to fave.
When I'm informed on dellars is The price of eating there. For every man who takes a plate, ties whiz! Ten dollars! Why, At such a whopping price as that

Such feed will not agree In any case with Jefferso-Nian simplicity. And when you use my name for such

But me or not, I won't be there:

A fred as that, you do Much dirt to one who never has Done anything to you. trood-by!

TH. JEFFERSON (per W. J. L.). Yours truly.

ARMY EMPROPYCY BATTON.

The Investigating Board Recommends That No Change Be Made.

WASHINGTON, March 21 .- The report of the board appointed to investigate the present emergency ration of the army was transmitted to-day to the Commissary-General's Department. As stated in/THE SUN this mornnecessary in the ration for use in Cuba. Porto Rico or the Philippines. The report shows that this decision was reached after an examination of many different kinds of preparations submitted as suitable articles for the ration. The board consisted of Col. Charles A. Woodruff, Lieut.-Col. Smart, and Capt. Louis A.

Its report begins with a reference to the examination of certain preparations suggested by Col. A. G. Bates, Military Attaché at the Court of St. James. The articles were canned preparations of beef and carrots, beef and onions, beef and celery. Scotch broth and pea or rice julienne. The board remarked that these articles seemed better fitted for an officers' mess rather than an emergency ration for soldiers, and added that beef and selected vegetables in cans were not, in their opinion, suitable as an emergency ration for United States troops.

The board next referred to samples of new kinds of bard bread and concluded that the present kind was better than any other offered for its examination. Coffee tablets and compressed coffee were also tested. The former were rejected as having no aroma, though the board was of the opinion that it retained the full strength of caffeine. The compressed coffee was in cakes inclosed in close-fitting inner jackets of thin waterproof paper with an outer equally close-fitting envelope of strong impervious parchment, which the board said "seems to act efficiently in preserving the aroma of the tablets." Each cake weighed four ounces and one pint of coffee. The board invited attention to the advisability of putting coffee up in packages similar to the sample.

The next subject treated of in the report was evaporated and desicented vegetables. Under this head came potatoes, onlons, peas and bean meal. Potatoes in dried thin slices like wafers and potatoes ground into a meal were examined by the board, which in conclusion remarked: "Even if these evaporated vegetables and flours possessed the full anti-scorbutic value claimed for them, they cannot be regarded as essential to an emergency ration." Another kind of food consisted of pea or bean flour mixed with more or less animal extracts and fat. This was put up in cakes, in cartridges and tims, and was said to be superior as a sour-making material: but the board reported that "many of these articles make excellent soups. In a few there is so much fat that cakes or cartridges would become rancid in keeping." Canned meats, canned stews and canned soups came fext, and comprised canned corn beef, canned boiled beef with carrots and turnips, canned beef and potatoes and canned concentrated tomato soup. ined by the board, which in conclusion repotatoes and canned concentrated tomato soup, all of which were regarded by the board as un-

potatoes and cauned concentrated tomato soup, all of which were regarded by the board as unsuited for an emergency ration.

An interesting compound known as the "standard emergency ration" received partial approval from the board. This ration is put up in tins and consists of one ounce of tea, powdered and consists of one ounce of tea, powdered and compressed into a thin cake and wrapped in foil, and three cakes of a grayish friable material. The chief objection to it was stated to be that it would become rancid in keeping. The cakes consisted of a mixture of foods as follows: 3% ounces of fat bacon, 4 ounces of partial ounces of hard bread, 3% ounces of examples of evaporated beef, % ounce of potatoes, % ounce of conions, hounce of sait and celery seed. % ounces of pepper. Of this the board said: "When the emergency ration is to last only a day or two this might be of value, but the board said: "When the emergency ration is food for ten days."

In conclusion the board says: "The board further considers that the present emergency ration will answer as well for Cuba, Porto Ries and the Philippines as for the United States. It is true that when one is on full diet fat should be lessened and the starches and sugars increased in tropical climates; but, when the soldier is on short allowance, as when the flipsest food value should be provided as it will be assimilated, and this food is that which is now provided in the authorized emergency ration.

TO VACCINATE ALL PORTO RICO Chief Surgeon Hoff's Measures to Prevent the Spread of Smallpox.

WASHINGTON, March 21.-Owing to the prevalence of smallpox in Porto Rico, Gen. Henry, commander of the department, has taken steps to prevent an epidemic of the disease. and Col. John V. Hoff, Chief Surgeon of the department, has prepared plans for the vaccination of the entire population of the island.

ant hospital stewards, thirty-nine privates of the Hospital Corps and a complete outfit to produce the virus from the animals in the most scientific manner. The production of virus here is a sine qua non, for we get no resuits from imported virus, thousands of points of which have been sent here and used without result. The place selected abounds in fine catthe which we get for the purpose practically for the asking. Many hundreds of cattle have al-ready been subjected to the tubercular test and have been inoculated, and we hope to be-glu charging the points soon. It is estimated the output will be at least 2,000 points per

gin charging the points soon. It is estimated the output will be at least 2,000 points per diem.

"I have divided the island into five vaccination divisions under a director for each. He organizes his division into sun-divisions, chiefly on the lines of the municipal districts, and further divides them on lines of police precincts, and so far as possible employs the physicians resident therein for the actual vaccination work. Based on an output of 10,000 points daily we will send to each director each day 2,000 points, which it is his duty to see get into the arms of that number of people."

Col. Hoff estimates the cost of the work, exclusive of the salaries of the directors, inspectors and employees, who are paid from the military funds, at about \$25,008, to be paid from the revenues of the island. He remarks in conclusion that there have been about 500 cases of smallpox on the island during the last two months, but it is fully expected that it will be under complete control.

Commander Taussig Describes Our New

WASHINGTON, March 21.-An official report of the assumption by the United States of au-thority over Wake or Wake's Island, in the Pacific, was received by mail at the Navy Department to-day from Commander Edward D. Taussig of the gunboat Bennington, now at Manila. A Honolulu despatch to THE SUN has told the story of the raising of the Stars and Stripes on the Island by Commander Taussig on Jan. 15 and the ceremony of taking pos-Commander Taussig says that the men of the Bennington were faced toward the island and called on to witness that it was not

island and called on to witness that it was not in the possession of any other nation. Ensign Wettengale raised the flag, and a salute of twenty-one guns was fired. In describing the island Commander Taussig says:

"The island was more heavily wooded than was shown in the chart. Patches of grass were growing on the lagoon side of the western islet, and the shrubbery afforded nesting places for the many sea fow! Fish were plentiful in the lagoon, and there was a swift current running out of the southern passage. The lagoon on the south side was shoal, but on the north side there was a long strip of deep blue water extending nearly its whole length. Outside of the lagoon many sharks were seen crowding around our boats and around the ships."

YANKEE TO BE A TRAINING SHIP. The Former Morgan Liner to Take Naval Recruits on Practice Cruises.

WASHINGTON, March 21 .- The Navy Department has decided to fit out the auxiliary eruiser Yankee as a training ship for landsmen who enlist in the service. She is now at Norfolk, where the necessary alterations will be made Her practice cruises will take her to West In-

The Yankee is the last of the four Morgan liners purchased by the Government for war service to be assigned to special duty. During service to be assigned to special duty. During the war she was actively engaged along the south cost of Cuba under command of Commander W. H. Brownson. She was manued by New York naval militiamen. Of the other former Morgan liners the Dixie has been lent to the army as a transport, the Yosemite is at Norfolk fitting out for a voyage to Guam, where she will be the station ship, and the Prairie has been assigned to the naval militia organizations on the Atlantic and Guif coasts for their summer exercises.

GARDINER'S VERSION DISPUTED. Denial That the Judges Disclaimed or Ex-

plained Anything. The war of the Criminal Court building broke out afresh yesterday when the Judges of the General Sessions learned that District At-torney Gardiner had made a statement in the Supreme Court in which he was supposed to tell what had happened on the day the flag of truce waved over the building. The statement was made in an argument on a motion to show cause why a writ of mandamus should not issue directing Recorder Goff to permit Major Gardiner to enter the General Sessions courtroom at any time, even though the Recorder might be engaged in charging a jury. The reason the District Attorney went to the Suprema Court was because one of Recorder Goff's court officers refused to allow him to enter the courtroom while the Recorder was engaged in charging a jury.

The argument on the motion was made on Monday in the Supreme Court and during the argument District Attorney Gardiner said:

The interview which I had at their the Judges') invitation in their room was most amicably and satisfactorily settled by those Judges explaining to me their situation disclaiming what I thought was their intention, and that ended it most amicably, and they had all departed when I was detained when I should have gone; and I offered to come back

all departed when I was detained when I should have gone; and I offered to come back after court hours to instruct my assistants as to the understanding reached in a most amicable, pleasant and satisfactory manner."

A gentleman who represented the Judges commented upon Major Gardiner's statement yesterday in the following words:

"The Judges had received, some time previous, a letter from the District Attorner, which, on its face, was impertinent; and it was sent back to Mr. Gardiner by the clerk of the court without comment. The Judges had been asked if they would see Major Gardiner, and they replied that if he wished to see them he might call upon them. Then an attache of the court took the message to Major Gardiner, telling him, in substance, that the Judges were in Recorder Goffs chambers and if he wished to see them they would seeaive him, but to clearly understand that if he didn't have any business with them they didn't wish to see him. As a matter of fact Major Gardiner had been waiting in his office for some time in expectation of receiving permission from the Judges to call upon them. As to what took place within the chambers none but Major Gardiner has spoken of it, but it can be safely stated, without the fear of successful or truthful contradiction, that Major Gardiner's version is absolutely untrue, that the Judges never explained or disclaimed. The Major had been waited and that he might as well understand that first as last; and the Major left the meeting with the assurance that he would conform to the rule laid down by the Judges."

It now remains for Major Gardiner to reply to this and the proper of ore paring for one of the biggest battles of the war.

SHE COMPLAINS OF GERRY'S MEN. Mrs. Alger of the Truant School Says They Hamper Her Work.

Mrs. M. E. R. Alger, Acting Supervisor of Truancy, is displeased with what she believes to be the attitude of the Gerry society toward her and her work. She says that the society's agents sometimes interfered in cases that properly belong to the truancy school while on the other hand they ignore cases of extreme cruelty not within her jurisdiction merely because they are reported by truant officers. The burden of her complaint is shown in the following letter which Mrs. Al ger recently sent to Commodore Gerry:

"DEAR SIR: One of the officers of the Attendance Department, with the aid of the police from the Fifth precinct, recently captured and brought to the truant school eighteen boys. Among the number three were from Jersey City. Two of them gave satisfactory accounts of themselves and were let go; the third had been away from his home for three weeks, stealing his food and sleening sometimes in hallways and sometimes in the World building. He retused to go home. As the truant school is crowded and this case being more serious than simple truancy I sent an officer to your office to ask Mr. Jenkins if he would take charge of the case. He refused to do so. Not being able to keep the boy here and not feeling justified in sending the little chapback to the streets, and it being too late to send an officer to Jersey City. I cave him in charge of the policeman on bost. He called at your office and Mr. Jenkins told him that he would not accept the boy from Mrs. Aiger.

"Why Mr. Jenkins should have any personal animosity toward me I am at a loss to understand. Since I have been at the head of the Department of Truancy I have been most careful to have all cases referred to us by your society thoroughly investigated and the investigation reported to your society immediately. I have seed on four occasions the courtery and and brought to the truant school eighteen

Cley thoroughly investigated and the investigated a

nature. I am, very respectfully.

"M. E. R. Alger.

"Acting Supervisor of Truancy."

Mrs. Alger has received no reply to her let-

STEEL RAILS FOR GLASGOW. First Cargo for That City from Sparrows Point Is Now Ready.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 21.-The lot of 500 tons of steel rails which the Donaldson line steamship Kastalia is to carry to Glasgow for the Caledonian Bailroad is now ready at Sparrows Point. They are the first American rails to be shipped to Scotland. The Sparrows Point mills are now supplying both Scotland Point mills are now supplying both Scotland and Ireland in competition with the British material. The Kastalia's sister ship, the Orthis, will carry 500 tons to the same port on her next voyage to Glasgow. The British steamships Brater and Strathdee have already finished discharging their 3,000-ton cargoes of Culian iron ore. The barks Marion Woodside and Margherita, which are loading steel rails at the point for Melbourne. Australia, are expected to sail this week, and next week the British steamship Denton Grange, a vessel of large carrying capacity, is due at the point to load 5,000 tons for the same port. The order is for 35,000 tons, and other vessels will be despatched with the remainder.

McCord Claim Paid After Fifteen Years. Washington, March 21.—The State Depart ment has transmitted to the Treasury Department a draft for \$40,000 handed to the United States Minister at Lima by the Government of Peru for the payment of the claim of Victor H. McCord of Pennsylvania, who was illegally imprisoned in that country during the revolution of 1884. The Treasury Department will issue a warrant for the amount in favor of Judge Pettis, McCord's attorney, retaining the draft for collection. The transfer of the warrant to McCord's attorney will be the final official action in the case, which has been pending fifteen years.

To Rudyard Kipling, Esq., from Thomas Atkins. From the London Times.

There's a reg'lar run on papers, since we 'eard that you was ill; An' you might be in a 'orspital; the barricks is so We 'ave all been mighty anxious, since we

on parade; An' we 'aint no cowards neither, but I own we wa afraid. An' we all prayed 'ard and earnest: "O Gawd, don't take' im yet! Just let 'im stop and 'elp us;

An' warn, 'lest we forget!' The Sergeant said: "'F won't get round. It's 'three roun is blank ' for 'im! 'E won't write no more stories! And our 'opes was

But you 'ad always 'elped T. Atkins, an' though things did look blue Well! we ain't much 'ands at prayin', but we did our best for you.

" E mustn't die, we want 'am' crossed don't take him yet; boare 'im a little longer

E wrote 'Lest we forget'!" We 'eard that you was fightin' 'ard-just as we knew But we 'arelly 'oped you'd turn 'is flank; they said

But the news 'as come this mornin', an' I'm writin' ere to say. There's no British son more 'appy, than your old friend Thomas A.

> " O Gawd, we're all so grateful. fou 'ave left 'im with us yet, To 'old us in, and 'alt us, Lest we, Lest we forget''

WEST DERBY, Liverpool, March 6.

Practically Squelched.

PENERUELA'S REPOLUTION Gen. Guerra Put to Flight, and the Uprising

Canacas, Venezuela, March 13.-As was cabled to THE SUN on March 8, the Govern-ment forces under the direct command of tien. Lutowsky entered the city of Calabozo without the slightest resistance, and Gen. celestino Peraza, the new President of the State of Guarico, started his Government amid the general satisfaction of all the inhabitants At the last report the rebel leader Guerra was fleeing toward the city of San Fernando de Apure, on the Apure River, where he may

During the flight from Calabozo the bearage of the body of Gen, Manuel Parejo, who had died a natural death, abandoned the corpse in their haste. Gen. Pareio was one of the eadere under Guerra and brother-in-law of the late President Crespo. Gen. Louis Crespo

late President Crespo. Gen. Louis Crespo.
Torres, who was reported to have been with Guerra and afterward was said to have been with Guerra and afterward was said to have been minded a prisoner at Ciudad-Bolivar, is how in Trinidad, where he was sent by the local authorities at the outbreak of the revolution, He professed the most profound astonishment at the revolution, saying that he was going up the Apure to fill a cattle contract for Cuba. Gen. Crespo Torres has a very large ranch at Burrances, on the Orinoco River.

Gen. Andrade's prompt and energetic measures during this uprising and the general sympathy of the people, as well as their manifest disapproval of the cause of Guerra. have caused the complete isolation of the rebellion into a body of men under the immediate influence of Guerra. They are what here is called "macheteros." or wielders of the machete: in other words, hirelings, braves, men who fight for the spoils of victory.

The flight of Guerra has been an agreeable surprise to many. His name insured terror, and the moral effect of the flight has been beneficial to the army of the revolution.

Things have changed for the better. Though the revolution is not entirely crushed, its suiris is broken. The country could not counter hance the open freason, and no one has responded to Guerra's bombastic and ridiculous manifesto of Feb. 25. Subsequent events will, no doubt, show that the uprising was premature and not intended to take place until some months later.

The latest news from the revolution says.

months later.

The latest news from the revolution says that in the eastern part of the Guarico State some 400 men have wurrendered and that Guerra is still in San Fernando de Apure; also that forces from the Andes State and from Ciudad-Bolivar are closing upon him.

APPRAISERS' STORES INVESTIGATION Washington Inquiring Into Alleged Viels

tions of the Civil Service Law. W. R. Bushby, Chief of the Certification Division of the Civil Service Commission at Washington, came to this city yesterday and will make an inquiry into alleged violations Stores. It has been asserted that Appraise: Wakeman has continued in office men who had failed to pass the civil service examination,

failed to pass the civil service examination. One of the cases cited is that of S. A. Basaford, tobacco examiner, who, it is charged, failed to pass the examination by at least twenty points.

Appraiser Wakeman is now at Quincy, Fla., on his vacation, and is not expected back in this city until March 27. It was reported by Washington despatches received in this city yesterday that the Treasury Department will also make an inquiry into his administration as Appraiser of the port.

Mr. Bushby's inquiry begins at once, and is expected to last at least a week.

Mr. Gordon's Monopoly of Monazite Sand. WASHINGTON, March 21.-John Gordon, an American citizen residing at Rio Janeiro, has secured from the Brazilian Government a contract for twenty years giving him the exclusive privilege of taking monazite sand from the lands of the State in the districts of Alcohoro lands of the State in the districts of Alcoboco and Porto Seguro. He pays the State \$4.87 a ton in addition to taxes, amounting to 27 b per cent, of the value of the sand. Formerly the sand was worth \$389 a ton. It contains: Thorium, 1.5 to 3 per cent.; yttrium, 1 to 3 per cent.; erium, 62 to 70 per cent.; aluminum, 3 per cent.; iron, 2.5 to 5 per cent.; lanthanium, 2.5 per cent. On account of the high percentage of thorium it is in greater demand than other sands. The deposit is the richest and largest ever discovered.

A Cumberland River Woman's Added Bur

From the Washington Star. I was taking my dinner one day at a mountain farmhouse on the headwaters of the Cuinberland River, and the lady of the house, who had four children playing around the front of the establishment, was inclined to repine at her hard luck in having so much work to do.

"I run this here whole farm," she said in a tone which indicated that she was ready to resign.

tone which indicated that she was ready sign.

"How many acres have you?" I inquired.

"A hundred and forty; twenty in wheat, sixty in corn, ten in medder an paster, an the balance scatterin' an' woods.

"Got any stock?"

"Ten head uv cattle, two cows, six hogs and work critters for the place."

"And you run the whole business?"

"Indeed I do; every hide an' hair uv it," she sighed.

"Indeed I do; every hide an' hair uv it," she sighed.
"Don't you hire some help?"
"In course, but 'tain't hired help that takes the load of en a body." There was philosophy in that statement, and I paused a minute.
"Haven't you got a husband?" I next asked with a good deal of sympathy.
"Yes," she responded very slowly, "but I have to run him, too."

Tidal Wave Hermit Emerges After Thirty

Years. Press the St. Lowis Globe-Democrat.

AUSTIN, Tex., March 17.—Samuel J. Folcome, now 70 years of age, commonly known as the "Indianola Hermit," who for something over a quarter of a century has lived alone in a rock house located on the summit of one of the highest hills in this county, sixteen miles northwest from here, visited this city a few days ago for the first time since he went into the life of seclusion. He looked at the electric cars in wonderment, but he said nothing to indicate his surprise. For many years he was a prominent and prosperous citizen of Indianola, Tex., during the time that town was an important Gulf port of this State, He had a wife and four children. The great tidal wave which swept that town completely out of existence nearly thirty years ago not only destroyed all of his property, but also brought watery graves to his wife and children. When Mr. Folcome learned of his terrible loss he wandered about distracted, and linally reached the high hill where he now lives. He seemed possessed with the idea that he could escape another tidal wave by building his home on elevated ground. From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

elevated ground. Two Easy Berths.

From the Cornhill Magazine. Two blue jackets were once overheard argu-ing as to who had the least work to do on board a man-of-war. "It's the parson," said one. "Ow d'yo make that out?" queried the

other. "Cos 'e's got no work to do and all day to

do it in."

"You ain't quite got it. Bill," retorted his triend, while an inspired grin illumined his features. "It ain't the parson, it's the tap no marines."

"Ow's that?"

"Well, as you say, the parson's got no work to do and all day to do it in: but the tap no marines as nothin' to do and all day to do it, and as a Lewtenito' marines to eip im to do it."

A Captive Kentucky Meteor.

From the Breckinvidge News. From the Brecking of News.

Fersons who saw the meteor that flashed through the heavens Monday night a week can go to Fisher's drug store and see what i looks like when cooled off. The meteor of hibition at the store is composed of history and cobalt, and was at a white heat what struck the earth. It was very much like a label of the look is a struck the earth. It was very much like a label of the look of the l

In Judge Righter's division of the Critice Court the successions of Mrs. I Langles and Marie Augorie Langles war for admissment. A very interestingles we for admissment. A very interestingles we sengers on the ill-fated steamship Bonz, which went down in mid-seam almost ago. Both had written wills, the mothering her property to the daughter in the she died first and vice versa. The anow is which did die first. They had now is which did die first. They had now is which did die first. They had must hat the daughter, being younger and strong the day of the daughter with the daughter with must have survived longer in the water did the mother. From the New Orleans Times De-

Knowledge That's Useful.

From the Boaton Bulletin. A pilot on one of the Mississippi Biver bon's, on being asked if he knew where all the show's and rocks in the river were, replied: 'Faith, I don't, but I know where they aim't.'